

George Washington (1732-1799)

George Washington was born on a Virginia farm. He was given a primary education, then, as a young man, worked as a surveyor measuring land. When his half-brother died, Washington inherited his land and a home, Mount Vernon. Tall and strong, he liked outdoor work and the army. He became an officer in the Virginia militia and fought to push the French out of the upper Ohio River valley. In fighting at Fort Duquesne (now Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania), Washington learned Indian techniques and battle strategies.

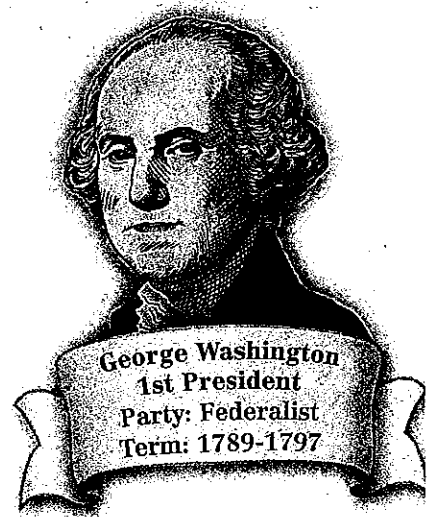
By the end of the French and Indian War, Washington was a well-known officer. The Continental Congress asked him to become commander in chief of the Continental army in the Revolutionary War. Outnumbered by the enemy, the army never had enough supplies and were not as well trained as the British. Washington trained the army, gave them discipline, and kept up their hopes. Even in the winter of 1777-1778, when he and his men were nearly starving and freezing at Valley Forge, Washington refused to give up. His wife, Martha, joined him there and helped nurse sick soldiers. Training continued through the winter. In June 1778, the army followed Washington to a victory over the British in Monmouth, New Jersey. It was such determination, along with luck and good allies, that allowed Washington and his army to win the war.

After the Revolution, Washington tried to retire to Mount Vernon. But he was called back to become chairman of the Constitutional Convention—the gathering of delegates responsible for creating a fresh plan of government for the United States. When this plan, the Constitution, was approved, he was elected the first president of the United States and served two terms. As president, Washington helped unite the new country. He listened

to arguments from all sides, then steered a middle course. He was so well known for his strength and fairness that foreign countries were willing to accept and trade with the new nation. There is little wonder that Congress decided to name the new capital city in the District of Columbia after him.



It is a myth that George Washington's false teeth were made out of wood. They were made from other teeth—those of humans and animals—and also from tusks!



Read the sentences about George Washington and his presidency.

Then complete the sentences by filling in each blank.

Use the word list if you need help.

★ Washington fought for the British against the Indians and this country:

_____.

★ Washington's home colony, or state, was _____.

★ Washington was _____ of the Constitutional Convention.

★ Alexander _____ served as Secretary of the Treasury under Washington.

★ The Whiskey Rebellion was a result of farmers refusing to pay a federal

_____.

★ Washington served as a _____ during the Revolutionary War.

★ Washington retired to his home, Mount _____ after his presidency.

★ Washington worked to keep the nation _____ or free from alliances that might result in war.

★ Thomas Jefferson was Washington's Secretary of

_____.

★ Washington married a young widow named _____.

John Adams (1735-1826)

His enemies called him "His Rotundity" and laughed at his stuck-up manners. Yet John Adams worked hard all his life to shape and serve the nation he loved.

Adams grew up on a Massachusetts farm. He was educated at Harvard University and became a lawyer. As a young man, Adams took on the difficult task of defending the British soldiers who fired into a mob of colonists in the Boston Massacre. He entered the Massachusetts legislature and was caught up in the fight against Britain for colonial rights. Adams was an important member of the Continental Congress, and

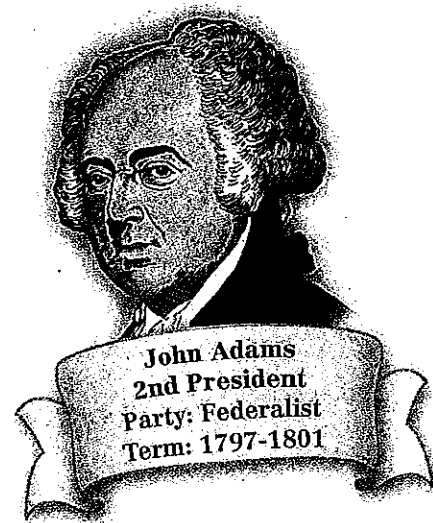
after urging Thomas Jefferson to write the first draft of the Declaration of Independence, Adams continued to play an important role in the making of that historic document. He spent several years in Europe, working as a diplomat for the new United States.

Because of his political career, Adams was often separated from his wife, Abigail. They wrote to each other frequently. "Remember the ladies," Abigail once wrote, "and be more generous and favorable to them than your ancestors!"

Soon after Adams returned from Europe, he was elected vice president under George Washington. He disliked the job much of the time because he had so little power. After eight years, though, he was in a position to be elected president.

The presidency proved to be hard for Adams. His toughest job was maintaining peace with France. He managed to do so, in part, by creating a navy that would threaten anyone planning to attack an American ship. However, keeping the peace did not help Adams's political career. Alexander Hamilton and other members of the Federalist Party had wanted to fight France. They withdrew their support for Adams and he lost the election in 1800.

John and Abigail Adams enjoyed a long retirement in Massachusetts. Adams' favorite activity was reading. "You will never be alone with a poet in your pocket," he declared. As a very old man, he was overjoyed when his son John Quincy Adams became president.



Read the clues about John Adams and his presidency.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.

Across

3. First name of Adams's wife
4. Adams's biggest challenge was keeping the peace with this country.
6. Adams liked to keep the work of this kind of writer in his pocket.
7. Adams worked with Jefferson on the Declaration of _____.

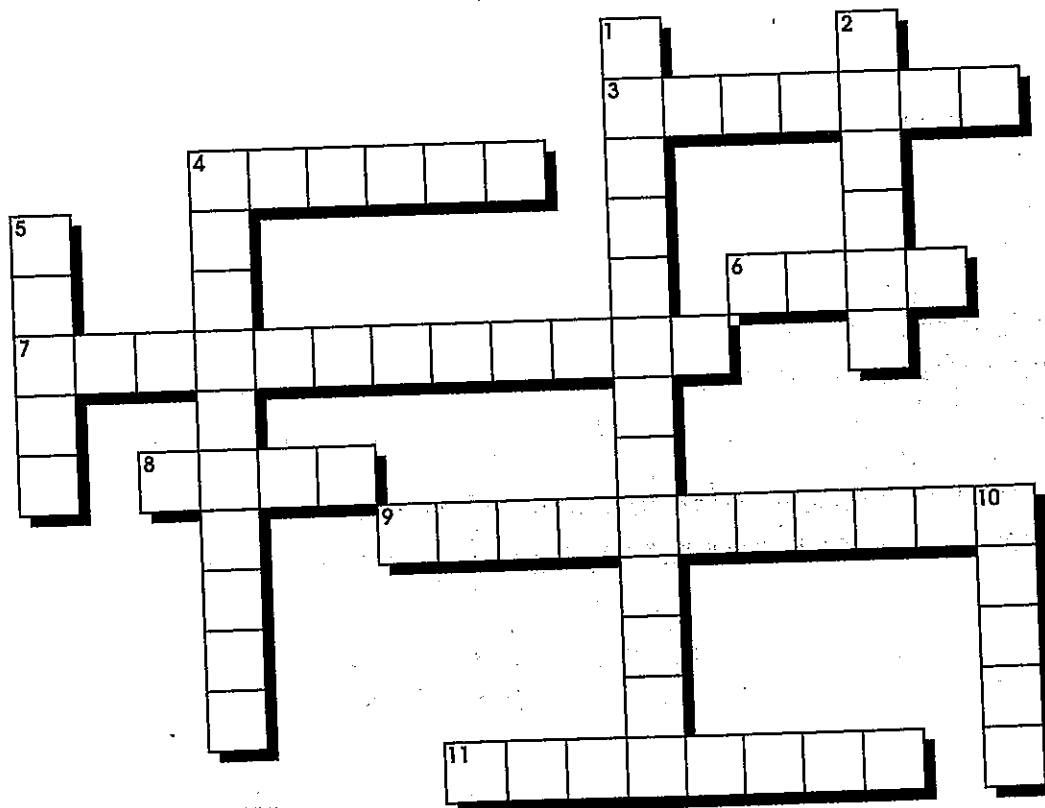
8. Adams grew up on one in the countryside.
 9. Adams served as a member of this government body in the Massachusetts colony.
 11. As a lawyer, Adams defended the British soldiers involved in the Boston _____.

Down

1. Adams's home colony or state
 2. Adams's profession
 4. Party that withdrew support for Adams after one term
 5. Adams was the first president to live in the _____ House in Washington, D.C.
 10. Number of years Adams served as vice president

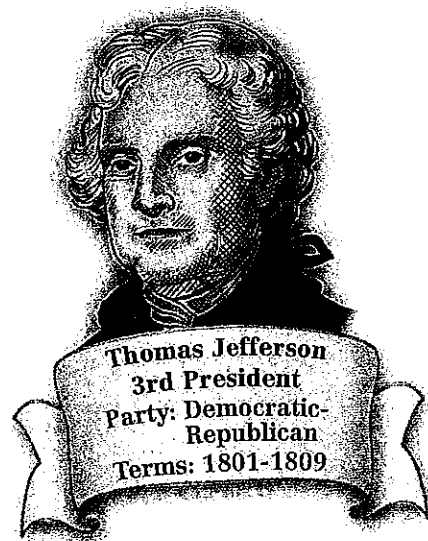


Adams was the first president to live in the White House.



Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826)

Thomas Jefferson was born on a prosperous plantation in Virginia. Jefferson's accomplishments—in and out of politics—are amazing! He mastered many languages and was an expert on plants and crops, music, fine food, and Indian artifacts. He was trained in the law. Jefferson designed his own home, called Monticello, and the buildings at the University of Virginia, which he also founded. He created money for the United States and invented the swivel chair, among other things.



At age twenty-six, Jefferson became a member of the colonial legislature of Virginia. Although he did not fight in the Revolutionary War, Jefferson was an important member of the Continental Congress. He was the chief author of the Declaration of Independence. After the war, he wrote a statute, or law, of religious freedom for Virginia. He was a U.S. ambassador, or minister, to France when the Constitution was written, but he returned to serve in the first cabinet as President Washington's secretary of state. After serving as John Adams's vice president, Jefferson was elected president.

Jefferson headed the new Democratic Republican Party, an earlier form of today's Democratic Party. Jefferson and his party thought that the national government should be small and not interfere in private affairs. As president, Jefferson spent little money and cut the budgets of the army and navy.

Although Jefferson thought the government should stay within the bounds set by the Constitution, he could not resist buying the Louisiana Territory from France for the bargain price of \$15 million. With the Louisiana Purchase, Jefferson nearly doubled the size of the United States.

After eight years in office, Jefferson retired to Monticello. On July 4, 1826, the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, Jefferson (and his old colleague John Adams) died.

**Read the clues about Thomas Jefferson and his presidency.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**

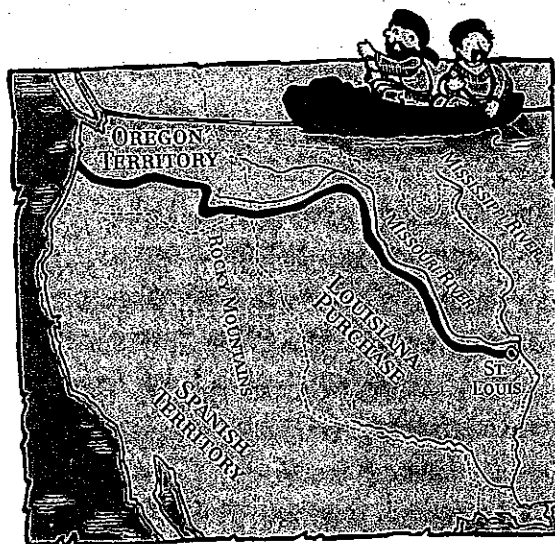
Across

3. Jefferson founded the Democratic ____ Party.
5. Jefferson reduced spending for this fighting force.
8. Jefferson died ____ years after the Declaration of Independence was written.
9. President for whom Jefferson served as vice president
11. Jefferson made a good deal for the Louisiana ____.
12. Jefferson's home

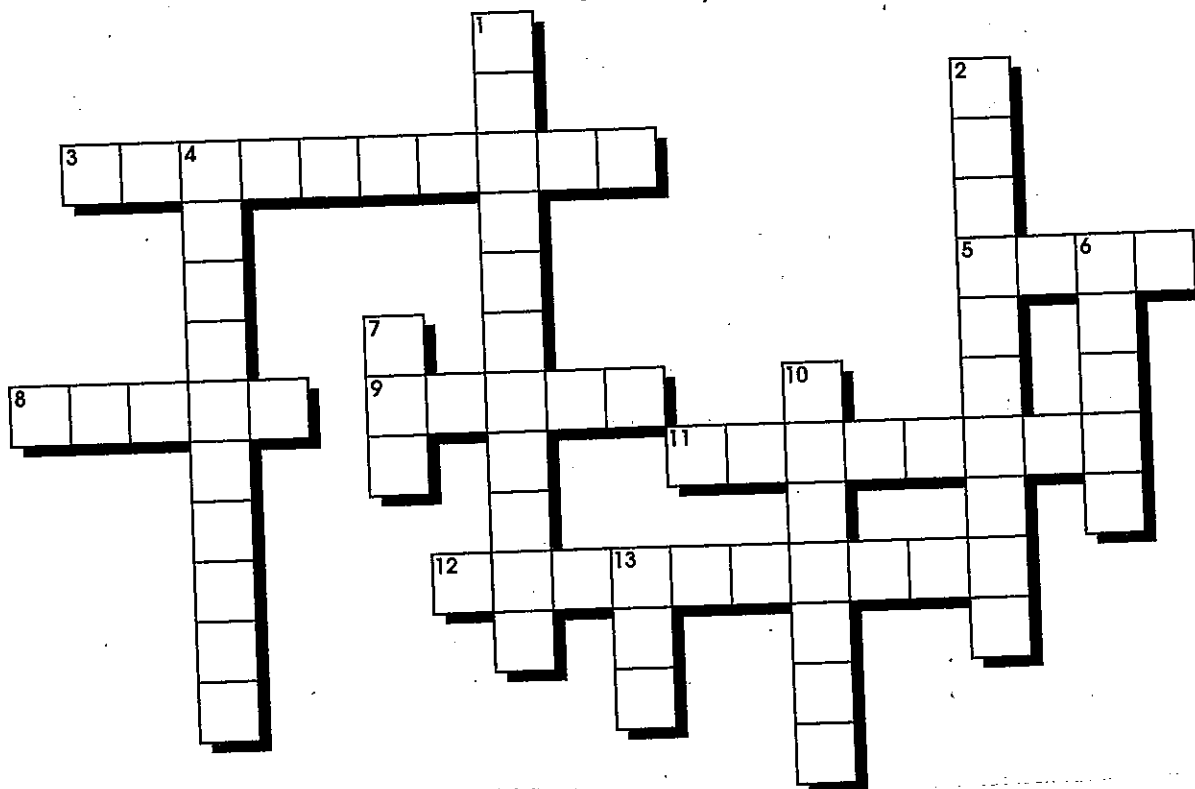
Down

1. Jefferson was chief author of the _____ of Independence.
2. Jefferson was a U.S. _____ in France when the Constitution was written.
4. Jefferson's family business _____
6. Jefferson invented a form of this for the nation.
7. Jefferson was trained in this field.
10. Jefferson wrote an important Virginia law to protect the religious kind of this.
13. Number of terms Jefferson served as president

The Lewis and Clark Expedition



President Jefferson sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to explore the Louisiana Territory after its purchase.



James Madison (1751-1836), James Monroe (1758-1831), and John Quincy Adams (1767-1848)

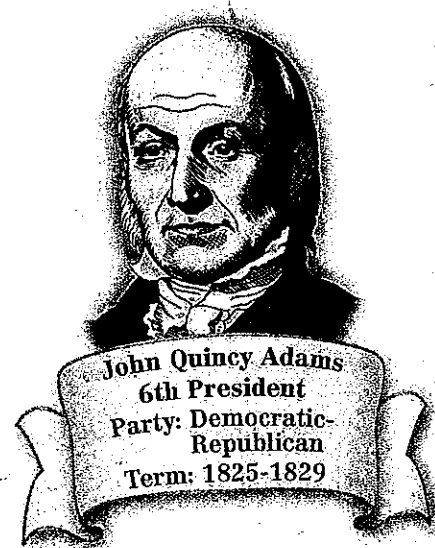
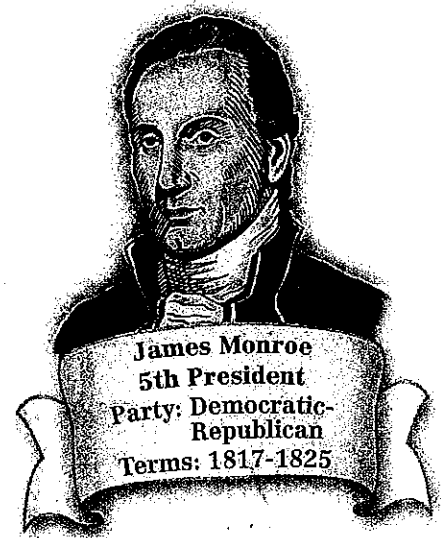
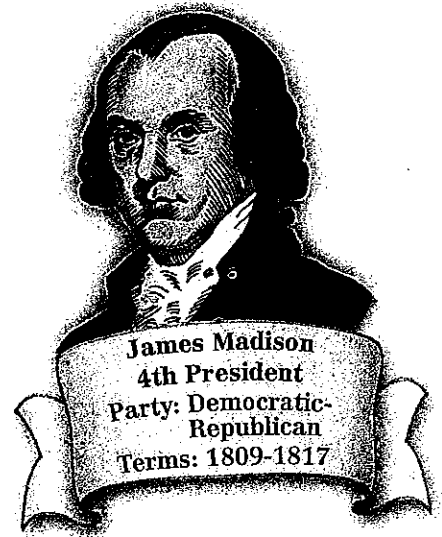
James Madison and James Monroe were the last leaders of the American Revolution to become presidents. John Quincy Adams, son of the nation's second president, represented a new generation.

James Madison helped create the U.S. Constitution. His notes on the secret debates over how to shape the U.S. government are an invaluable part of American history. In addition, Madison wrote the Bill of Rights, the first ten amendments to the Constitution.

Thomas Jefferson appointed Madison secretary of state (Monroe and John Quincy Adams later held the same job for different presidents). France and Britain were already at war, and the Democratic Republican Party wanted the nation to join France in the fight. After he was elected president, Madison declared war against Britain. In 1814, the British attacked Washington, D.C., burning the Executive Mansion (later called the White House) and other buildings, and forcing members of the government to flee for a time. In spite of the turmoil, Madison's life in Washington was a social success, thanks mostly to his wife, Dolley, who loved hosting parties. The War of 1812 ended in 1815 and inspired "The Star-Spangled Banner," a song that became the national anthem.

James Monroe received some credit for postwar contentment. One newspaper nicknamed his time in office the "era of good feeling." During Monroe's administration, the United States acquired Florida from Spain. Spain and other European countries later threatened to retake their former colonies in Central and South America. Monroe issued the Monroe Doctrine, a document warning the countries of Europe not to create colonies in the Americas.

As a member of Monroe's cabinet, John Quincy Adams helped create the Monroe Doctrine and acquire Florida. However, Adams did not accomplish much during his time



in office, because the majority of representatives in Congress were politically opposed to him. President Adams went swimming in the Potomac River every morning when the weather was good. He also kept an alligator as a pet! John Quincy Adams was not elected to a second term as president, but he did serve as a congressman after he left office. In that position, he worked against slavery and for people's rights and helped found the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, D.C.

1 Which 2 presidents were the last leaders from the American Revolution to become President:

2 What important document did James Madison write:

What does that document contain?

3 What important events occurred during Madison's presidency:

4 Why was Dolley Madison so important? (Info also from the video)

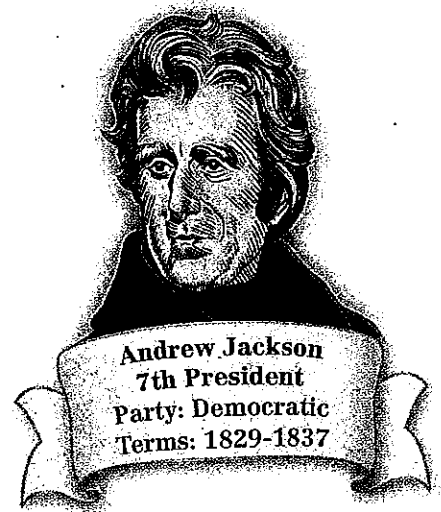
5 What does the Monroe Doctrine state?

6 Why did John Quincy Adams have a hard time getting any policy acted on after he became president.

7 What were some things that made J.Q.. Adams unique?

Andrew Jackson (1767-1845)

They called him "Old Hickory" because he was so tough. Andrew Jackson was born in a log cabin along the border of North and South Carolina and barely learned to read. At the age of thirteen, he became a messenger for the militia in the Revolutionary War and was captured by the British. When he refused to clean a British officer's boots, the man slashed Jackson's hand with a sword. The scar remained for life—and so did Jackson's fighting spirit. He fought Indians along the frontier and had become a general in the U.S. Army by the War of 1812. Old Hickory led American troops to victory over the British in the battle of New Orleans, and became famous for it nationwide. It did not seem to matter that the war had actually ended before the battle took place, as news of the peace had not arrived in time.



Jackson's supporters wanted him to be president after Monroe, but Jackson lost to John Quincy Adams when the close election had to be decided in the House of Representatives. Four years later, Jackson won. His wife, Rachel, died just before Jackson took office. His frontier followers showed up to celebrate his inauguration. The crowd muddled White House furniture, broke glasses, and overturned the punch. Refined Americans were horrified, but Jackson's friends called him the first "people's president."

In office, Jackson insisted he was there to represent the people, not to go along with Congress. He was the first president to veto many bills. He pushed for what he wanted, such as the removal of Indian tribes from the eastern United States in the 1830s. He also strengthened the hand of the federal government against the states. When South Carolina refused to obey a tariff law (a tax on imported goods), he was prepared to use force—until the state agreed to a compromise. After two terms, Jackson retired to Tennessee, as popular as when he was elected.

**Read the clues about Andrew Jackson and his presidency.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**

Across

4. Jackson defeated the British at the battle of New ____.
5. Jackson fought in more than one of these.
6. Ceremony at the beginning of a presidency; Jackson's was riotous
9. Age at which Jackson served as messenger for the Revolutionary militia
11. Jackson forced Indian tribes from this part of the United States to move west of the Mississippi.
12. Jackson made officials in South ____ obey a federal tariff law.

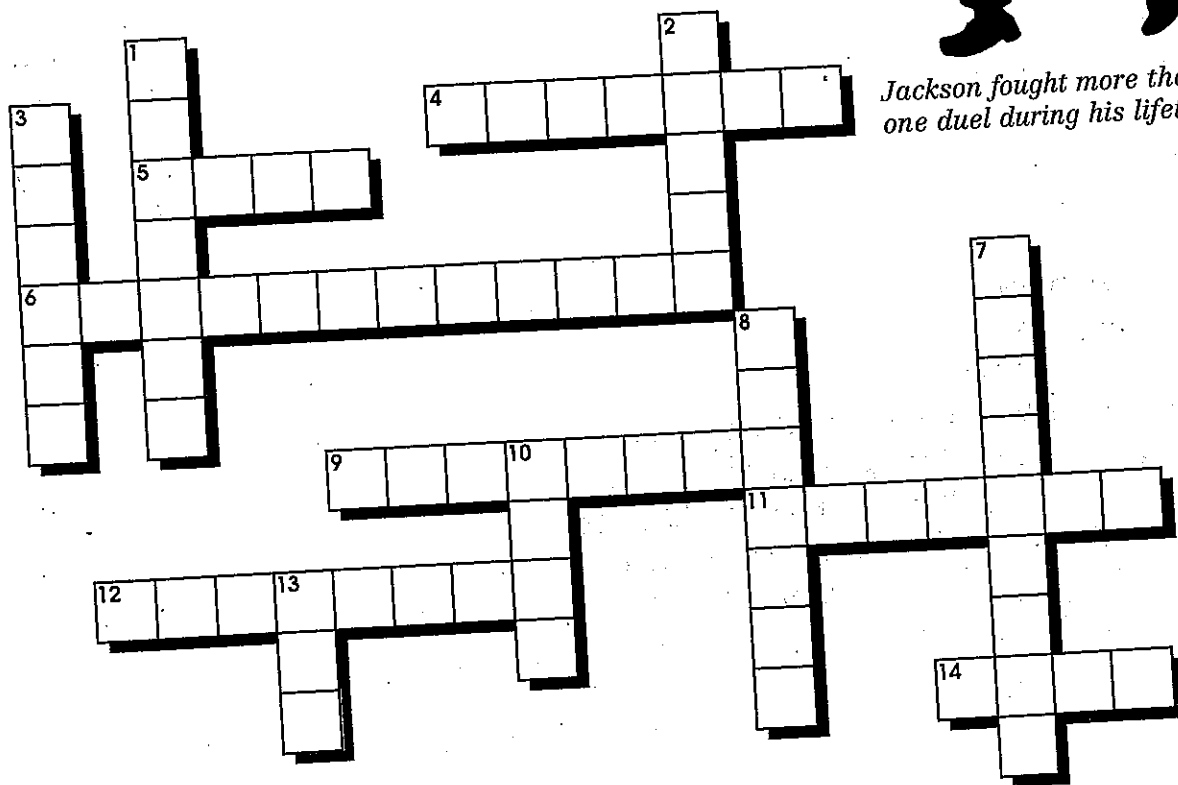
14. Jackson was the first president to use this power often.

Down

1. As a young man, Jackson fought these people.
2. Jackson was born in this kind of house.
3. Tax on imported goods, which South Carolina did not want to pay
7. Job Jackson had as a boy during the Revolutionary War
8. Rank Jackson attained in the U.S. Army
10. Uneducated, Jackson could barely do this.
13. First word in Jackson's nickname



Jackson fought more than one duel during his lifetime.



Martin Van Buren (1782-1862), William H. Harrison (1773-1841), and John Tyler (1790-1862)

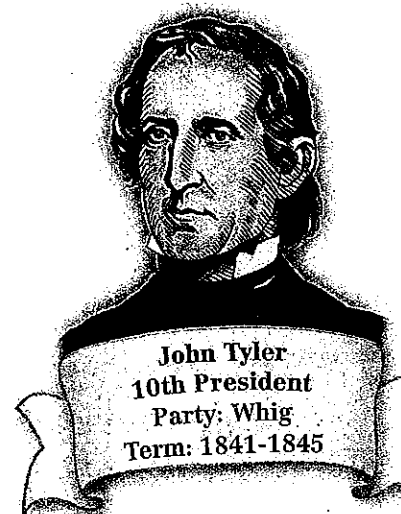
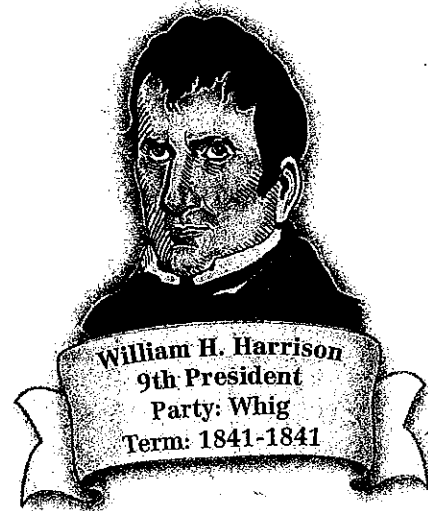
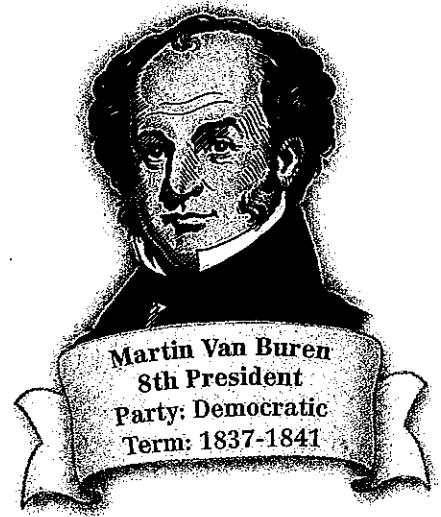
Martin Van Buren was the first president to be born an American citizen (presidents before him were born British citizens), yet he spoke Dutch at home! That's because his family was part of the old Dutch settlement of Kinderhook, New York.

Van Buren was a good politician. He was able to "ride Andrew Jackson's coattails," rising from vice president during Jackson's second term to president in 1837. Van Buren's election campaign was the first in which rallies, sing-alongs, and slogans played an important role.

Van Buren ran into big trouble once he became president. The country was plunged into an economic depression: Too many people had borrowed money to buy land, expecting the value of land to rise. When it did not, they lost money. Banks and businesses closed, and many workers lost their jobs. Even though the depression was caused mostly by overspeculation and a natural economic downturn, it hurt the president's image. Van Buren was defeated after his first term by William Henry Harrison.

Harrison was an Ohio general, famous for winning the battle against Chief Tecumseh at the Tippecanoe River. Known as "Old Tippecanoe," Harrison ran for president with vice presidential candidate John Tyler. Harrison became ill while giving his inauguration speech in cold weather. It was the longest inauguration speech in American history—one hour and forty-five minutes! Afterward, Harrison said, "I am ill, very ill." He died one month after his inauguration.

Subsequently, John Tyler became president. Although Tyler was a Whig, as Harrison had been, he did not agree with most of the party's policies. The Whigs favored central government, while Tyler wanted the states to have more rights. He vetoed his own party's bills, including one that would create a national bank. However, just three days before he left office, Tyler did sign a bill to make Texas a part of the United States.



Read the sentences about Martin Van Buren, William H. Harrison, and John Tyler and their presidencies. Then complete the sentences by filling in each blank. Use the word list if you need help.

- ★ Van Buren was _____ in Andrew Jackson's administration.
- ★ _____ was the site of the battle from which Harrison got his nickname.
- ★ Harrison was president for one _____.
- ★ Van Buren spoke _____ at home.
- ★ After his inauguration, Harrison admitted he was _____.
- ★ Tyler opposed the creation of a _____ bank.
- ★ The nation faced this economic problem while Van Buren was in office:
_____.
- ★ Snappy sayings, or _____, were an important part of Van Buren's campaign.
- ★ Van Buren lost for a second term because he could not improve the state of the _____.
- ★ _____ was the Indian chief who was defeated by Harrison at Tippecanoe.



Tyler introduced the polka to people at White House parties.

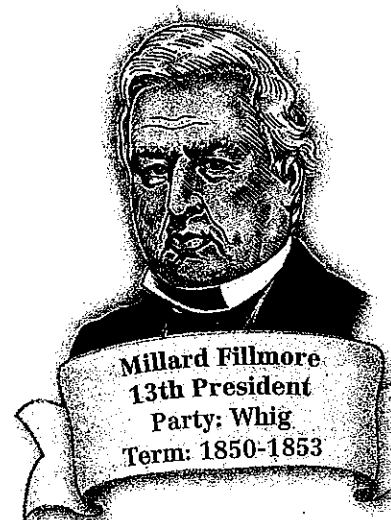
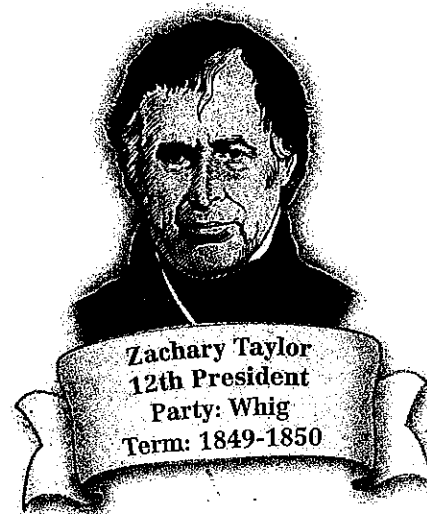
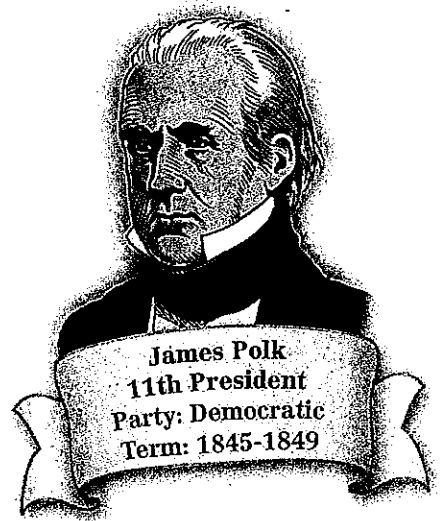
James Polk (1795-1849), Zachary Taylor (1784-1850), and Millard Fillmore (1800-1874)

James Polk was chosen by the Democrats partly because no one knew him well enough to be his enemy. He was the first dark-horse, or unlikely to win, presidential candidate. No alcohol was allowed in the White House during Polk's administration. He is said to have preferred water instead.

By the mid-1800's, American pioneers wanted to move west freely, but Mexico and Britain still claimed some of the land. Polk helped arrange an agreement with Britain to divide the Oregon Territory into two sections, one of which would become part of Canada. However, he could not pry California away from Mexico. In fact, the United States and Mexico were still disputing about the recently annexed Texas. Polk sent U.S. troops to Mexico, where they were attacked by Mexican forces. American troops easily defeated the Mexican army, and Polk arranged to pay Mexico for land that would one day become part of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, and Wyoming.

Polk retired after only one term and died soon after he left office. Polk's political rivals, the Whigs, nominated the army general whom Polk had sent to Mexico. His name was Zachary Taylor, also known as "Old Rough and Ready." Taylor did not have any political experience before entering office. Taylor brought his horse, Old Whitey, to the White House, where it grazed on the lawn. He focused on the major issue of the day—whether California and New Mexico would ban slavery when they entered the Union. The Southern states were afraid this would upset the balance of states and threatened to leave the Union. Taylor favored slavery, but he told Congress that he would lead an army against the Southern states if they tried to destroy the Union.

On July 4, 1850, President Taylor fell ill with stomach distress. He died five days later of cholera. Vice President Millard Fillmore, from New York, became president.



Fillmore was opposed to slavery, but he wanted to preserve the Union. He approved the Compromise of 1850, which had been proposed by Congress to relieve tensions between the North and the South. Among other things, the agreement allowed California to enter the Union as a free state, without slavery. It also set forth the Fugitive Slave Law, which required every state to allow the arrest and return of runaway slaves. Many Northerners were upset because this "compromise" seemed to favor slavery. Some Southerners were distressed that the federal government was now passing legislation on slavery rather than leaving it up to the states.

1 What does the phrase, "dark horse" candidate, mean?

2 Why did Polk send U.S. troops to Mexico?

How did the U.S. end up getting TX and parts of CA, NV, AZ, WY, NM, and UT?

3 How did Z. Taylor get the nickname "Old Rough and Ready"?

4 Even though Taylor was pro-slavery, be what was his view on the South leaving the Union?

5 How did Millard Fillmore become president?

6 How did Millard Fillmore feel about slavery?

7 Using the internet, encyclopedia, or notes from video, define the "Compromise of 1850":

8 Using the internet, encyclopedia, or notes from video, define the "Fugitive Slave Act":

9 By not opposing, the Compromise of 1850 nor the Fugitive Slave Act, what kind of president was Fillmore?

Franklin Pierce (1804-1869) and James Buchanan (1791-1868)

Franklin Pierce, a handsome New Hampshire lawyer and politician, was not well known when he was elected president. If he seemed unhappy at times, people remembered that all three of his sons had died—the last one just before his inauguration.

As president, Pierce tried to get more land for the United States. He was unable to buy Cuba from Spain or take over Hawaii. However, in 1853, Pierce made the Gadsden Purchase, buying land from Mexico that today forms the Southern part of Arizona and New Mexico.

Pierce felt that each new state should decide for itself whether or not to have slavery. He signed the Kansas-Nebraska Act, overriding the 1820 Missouri Compromise, which outlawed slavery in the Northern part of the nation. When it became clear that the settlers in Kansas would decide whether or not to allow slavery in the new state, people on both sides of the issue rushed in. Violence resulted and the territory was nicknamed "Bleeding Kansas."

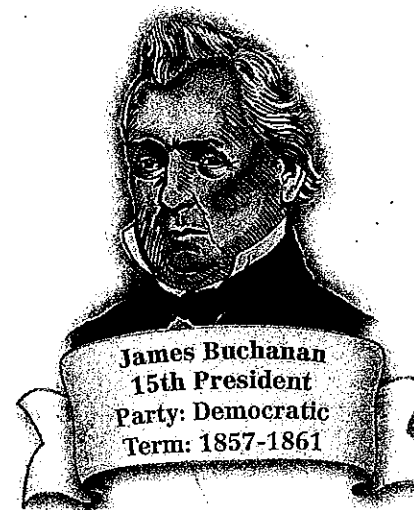
The Democratic Party did not want to nominate Pierce again. They chose James Buchanan, who had not been involved in the Kansas-Nebraska Act or its violent aftermath. Buchanan was afraid the Southern states would leave the Union, so he tried to keep both sides satisfied. He supported the Supreme Court's decision in the Dred Scott case, which said that slaves and their descendants had no rights and suggested that the federal government could not stop any state or territory from having slavery. Many Americans were furious at the decision. Then Buchanan split his own party by asking Congress to accept Kansas as a slave state. Congress did not accept that plan, and Kansas remained a territory.

Buchanan is the only U.S. president who never married. His niece, Harriet Lane, acted as hostess while Buchanan was in the White House. Buchanan was not nominated by his party again. In 1860, Abraham Lincoln, of the antislavery Republican Party, was elected. In the last months of Buchanan's term, before Lincoln took office, states began to secede from the Union.

**Read the clues about Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan and their presidencies.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**

Across

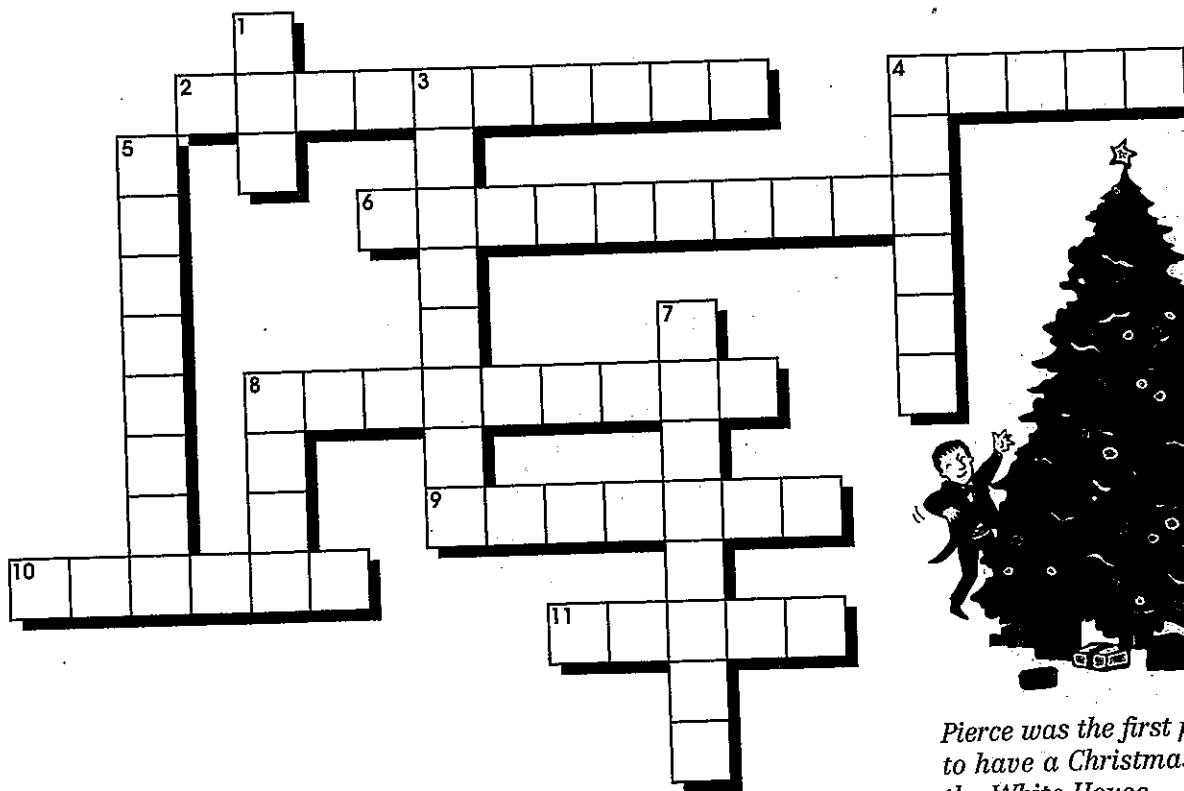
2. Lincoln belonged to this political party, which opposed slavery.



4. Buchanan asked Congress to accept Kansas as this kind of state.
6. Both Pierce and Buchanan belonged to this political party.
8. Pierce was the first president to celebrate this holiday with a tree in the White House.
9. Pierce's purchase of land in the Southwest was called the _____ Purchase.
10. People rushed into this territory to decide if it would be a free or slave state.
11. Buchanan sided with the decision in the Dred _____ case.

Down

1. Land bought in the Gadsden Purchase became part of _____ Mexico.
3. Adjective used to describe the violent Kansas territory
4. Buchanan feared the Southern states would do this.
5. The Missouri Compromise of 1820 outlawed slavery in this area of the nation.
7. Adjective describing Pierce's looks
8. Island in the Caribbean that Pierce wanted to acquire.



Pierce was the first president to have a Christmas tree in the White House.

Abraham Lincoln (1809-1865)

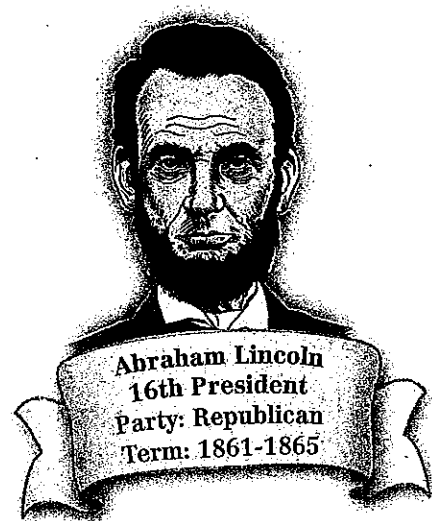
Abraham Lincoln was born in a Kentucky log cabin and grew up on the frontier in Indiana and Illinois. Young Abe loved to read and often borrowed books that he read at night by firelight.

As a young man, Lincoln studied law on his own. He married Mary Todd, a woman some people believe had a bad temper, in 1842. He was elected to the Illinois state legislature, and then to the House of Representatives. He argued that slavery should not be allowed in new territories, although it was acceptable in the existing ones. When

Lincoln ran for the U.S. Senate, he challenged his rival, Democrat Stephen A. Douglas, to a series of debates. Although he lost the election, the Lincoln-Douglas debates made Lincoln famous. People appreciated his homespun wit and wisdom. Two years later, he was elected president. Lincoln, and the antislavery Republican Party, wanted to preserve the Union, but the Southern states had already started to secede. Soon after Lincoln took office, Southerners fired on federal troops at Fort Sumter, South Carolina, and the Civil War began.

Lincoln faced enormous challenges as president during this time. The war became long and drawn out. On January 1, 1863, Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing the slaves in the rebelling states. Lincoln worried greatly about the suffering of the nation's people during the war. During his famous Gettysburg Address in Pennsylvania, Lincoln asked Americans to continue fighting for freedom and democracy so that the soldiers would not have to die in vain. Lincoln walked the streets of the capital and the halls of the War Department late at night, grieving and thinking. After trying many other generals, Lincoln finally put Ulysses S. Grant in charge of the Union army.

Lincoln was reelected as the war drew to an end. He urged Congress to restore the nation as soon as rebel states promised their loyalty. "Blood cannot restore blood," he said, "and government should not act for revenge." Lincoln's plans for the future were cut short. He was shot at Ford's Theater in Washington, D.C., by John Wilkes Booth, a bitter Southerner seeking his own revenge.



**Read the clues about Abraham Lincoln and his presidency.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**

Across

1. Congressman Lincoln was known for opposing slavery in these places.
5. Last name of the person with whom Lincoln debated when he ran for Senate
8. Lincoln's _____ Proclamation declared an end to slavery in the Confederate states.

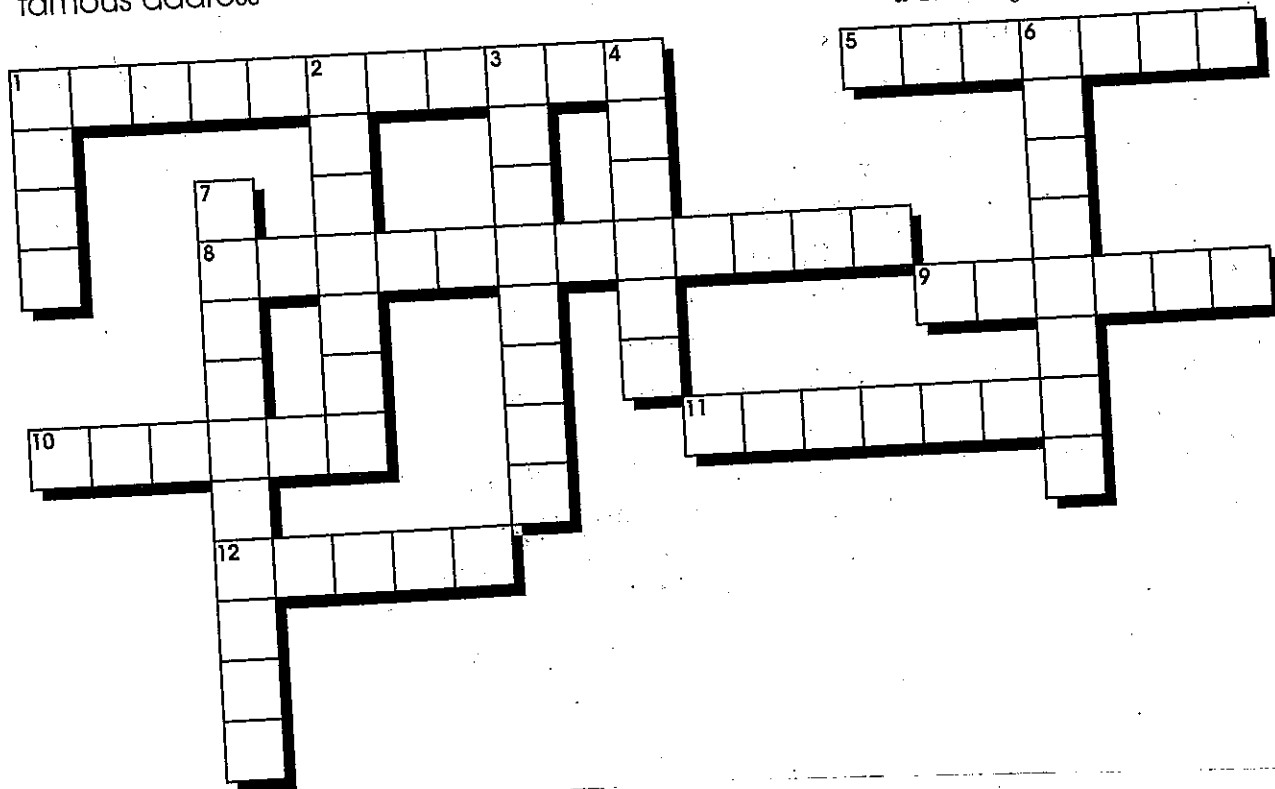
9. Kind of animal Jack, a pet in the Lincoln household, was
10. Lincoln's profession before he entered politics
11. The kind of city Washington, D.C., is; where Lincoln walked the streets worrying
12. Lincoln said, "Blood cannot restore _____."

Down

1. Lincoln's wife's maiden name
2. Kind of building; where Lincoln was assassinated
3. Last state Lincoln lived in before he became president
4. The Lincoln-Douglas debates were part of a campaign for this kind of seat.
6. Lincoln tried out several of these before he settled on Grant.
7. Pennsylvania battleground where Lincoln gave a famous address



Lincoln, shown here in his famous stovepipe hat, kept a pet turkey named Jack. The bird had been rescued from becoming a Thanksgiving dinner.



Andrew Johnson (1808-1875) and Ulysses S. Grant (1822-1885)

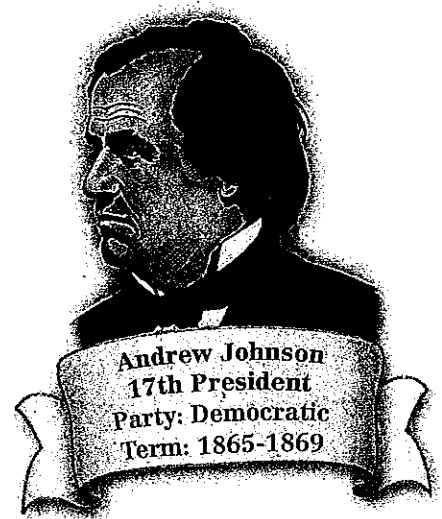
Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant, two very different presidents, oversaw the aftermath of the Civil War.

Johnson grew up without schooling in North Carolina. His sixteen-year-old bride helped him learn to write. A strong speaker, he took various governmental positions, from city council to the U.S. Senate. During the Civil War, he was the only Southerner who did not leave the Senate. He explained that he was against Lincoln, "but still I love my country." For Lincoln's second term, the Republican Party invited Johnson to run as his vice president, creating a "unity" ticket between the North and the South.

As president, Johnson wanted to follow Lincoln's ideas for a lenient Reconstruction program, treating the former rebel states kindly while rebuilding after the war. Radical Republicans in Congress favored harsher treatment. They became angry after Johnson vetoed several of their bills, and they tried to get rid of him. He was impeached (formally accused of a crime) for dismissing his Secretary of War without the Senate's permission. The Senate tried Johnson and was one vote short of finding him guilty. Then, in 1867, the Republicans gained a two-thirds majority in Congress, which meant they could overturn Johnson's vetoes. Congress and the army took control of Reconstruction of the South.

In the next presidential election, General Ulysses S. Grant, a hero of the Civil War, was elected. Grant, the son of Jesse and Hannah Simpson Grant, was originally named Hiram Ulysses, but his family called him Ulysses or 'Lyss. He decided to adopt the name Ulysses S. Grant after a clerical error was made listing his name as Ulysses Simpson at West Point. Grant was certainly at his best as general. Lincoln once said of him, "I can't spare this man. He fights." As president, though, Grant did not do as well. He had no political experience before taking office. Reconstruction of the South did not go smoothly. White Southerners resented Reconstruction, and secret groups such as the Ku Klux Klan terrorized African Americans. Although Grant was an honest man, his administration was marked by one scandal after another. Grant decided not to run for a third term.

**Read the clues about Andrew Johnson and Ulysses S. Grant and their presidencies.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**



Across

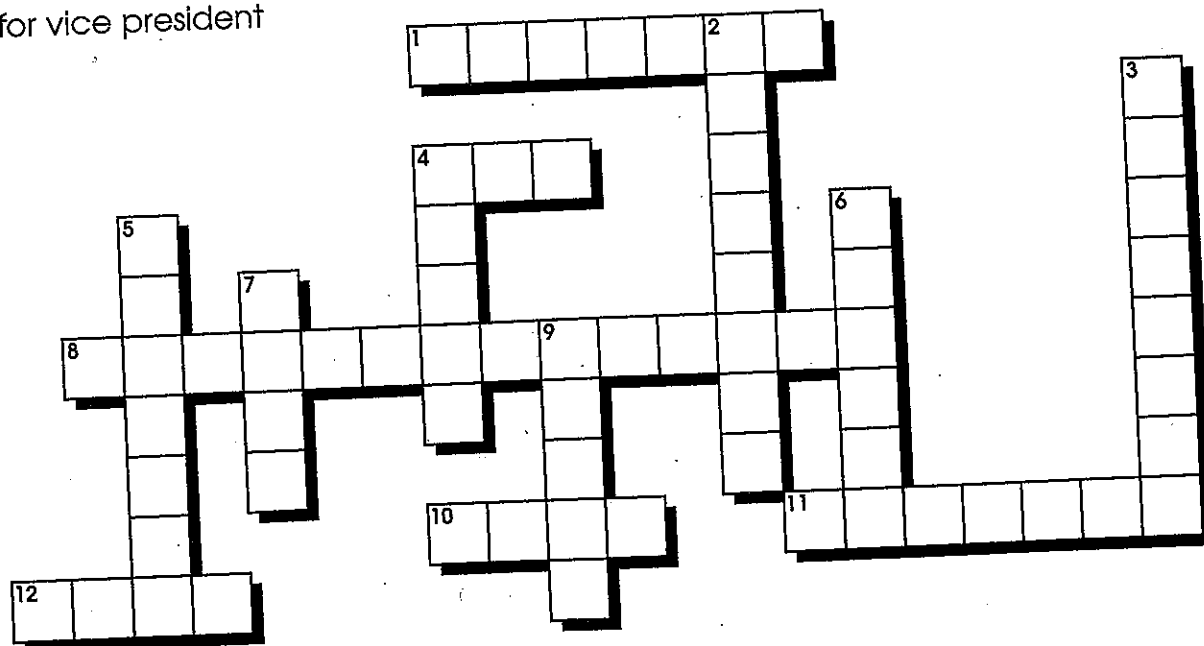
1. To formally accuse a president of a crime
4. Johnson was impeached (but not convicted) for dismissing the secretary of this department without Congress's permission.
8. Federal program intended to rebuild the South after the Civil War
10. Johnson used this to stop the radical Republicans.
11. Kind of book Grant wrote
12. Grant was popular as a war _____.



Grant finished writing his memoirs a month before he died.

Down

2. Johnson grew up in North _____.
3. Grant's presidency was mired in these, which gave him a bad name.
4. Johnson's wife helped teach him to do this.
5. Speech-maker; Johnson was a good one
6. After impeachment charges were made, Johnson was tried by this group.
7. Johnson was opposed to Lincoln but still had this for his country.
9. Kind of ticket created with Northerner Lincoln for president and Southerner Johnson for vice president



Rutherford B. Hayes (1822-1893), James A. Garfield (1831-1881), and Chester A. Arthur (1829-1886)

Rutherford B. Hayes almost did not become president. He lost the vote of the electors (the representatives who elect the president) to Democratic candidate Samuel J. Tilden. However, the Republican Party challenged the voting results in three Southern states, as well as Oregon. The decision might have resulted in a deadlock if it had gone to Congress, which was made up of a Democratic House and a Republican Senate, but the Republicans and Democrats struck a deal. The questionable votes would go to Hayes, making him president, but he would have to pull the army troops out of the South and end Reconstruction. That is how Hayes became president. In the South, white Democrats took control and received little interference from the federal government for a long time.

Hayes entered the presidency with a solid reputation. He had been a Civil War general and governor of Ohio. Hayes and his wife, nicknamed, "Lemonade Lucy" because she banned alcohol in the White House, were religious and honest. Hayes made every effort to live by his motto: "He serves his party best who serves his country best."

Like Hayes, James A. Garfield was a Republican from Ohio and an officer in the Civil War. He served seventeen years in Congress before he was elected president. Garfield was the first president to be fluent in Spanish. His vice president, Chester Arthur, was from a Republican group called the "Stalwarts." Garfield had been president for less than seven months when he was assassinated. A mentally disturbed man named Charles J. Guiteau, who cried, "I am a Stalwart; now Arthur is president!" Although it was later shown that Guiteau was not acting as part of a conspiracy for the Stalwarts, Chester Arthur entered the presidency with a cloud over his head. Some people thought the Stalwarts would stop at nothing to get what they wanted.

Arthur was opposed to reform, but he did back a new civil service law, changing the way people got federal



Rutherford B. Hayes
19th President
Party: Republican
Term: 1877-1881



James A. Garfield
20th President
Party: Republican
Term: 1881-1881



Chester A. Arthur
21st President
Party: Republican
Term: 1881-1885

government jobs. He also improved the navy and the postal system. He had such a large wardrobe—including eighty pairs of pants!—that people called him “Elegant Arthur.”

Read the sentences about Rutherford B. Hayes, James A. Garfield, and Chester A. Arthur. Then complete the sentences by filling in each blank. Use the word list if you need help.

- ★ The U.S. _____ system was improved by Arthur.
- ★ Hayes was a _____ in Ohio.
- ★ Garfield served seventeen years in _____ before he was elected president.
- ★ Garfield was fluent in _____.
- ★ Arthur improved this fighting force: the _____.
- ★ Arthur helped reform _____ jobs.
- ★ Garfield was killed in the seventh _____ of his presidency.
- ★ _____ are the representatives who elect the president.
- ★ The civil _____ is the system of government jobs.
- ★ Arthur had eighty pairs of _____.

Grover Cleveland (1837-1908)

At the end of Grover Cleveland's first term, his wife told the White House servants to take care of things while she and her husband were gone. They'd be sure to return, she said, in four years! It turned out to be true—Grover Cleveland was the only president to serve a term, be out a term, and then serve a second term.

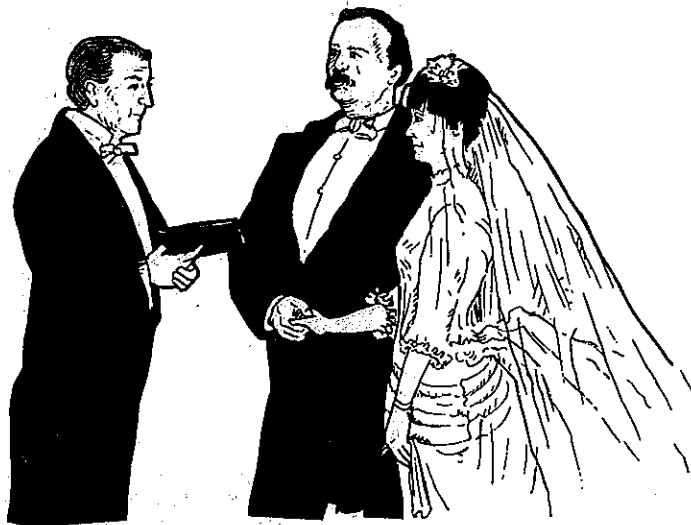
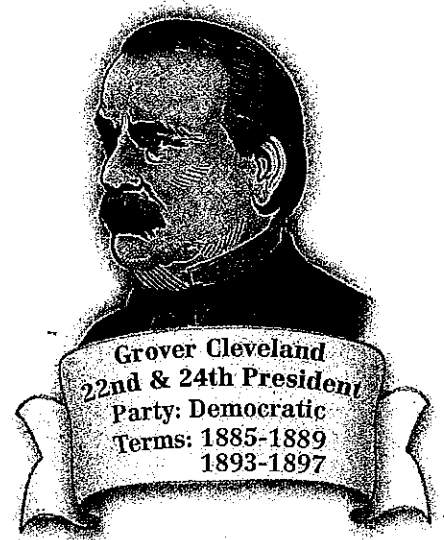
Cleveland was known as an honest reformer. He cleaned up government as Buffalo's mayor, then as governor of New York. In 1884, Cleveland ran for president as a Democrat, receiving extra support from a reform-minded group of Republicans called the "mugwumps."

In office, Cleveland enforced the Pendleton Civil Service Act, which had been signed by President Arthur. Thousands of jobs once given out as political favors were made available to the public. Cleveland made the railroads give back land they had claimed illegally. He vetoed bills that would have given pensions to Civil War veterans who had not been wounded. Cleveland wanted a low tariff, but he was unable to achieve this.

In 1888, Cleveland ran for reelection against Benjamin Harrison. It was a tight race, but Cleveland lost. Four years later, Cleveland rode a large vote into office again, defeating Harrison this time. Soon afterward, the panic of 1893 led to a major economic depression. Cleveland tried to change the U.S. treasury system but was unable to improve the situation and received a lot of the blame for the country's economic troubles. Earlier,

in 1892, Cleveland sent federal troops to end the Pullman railroad strike in Chicago. Although that move was favored by businesses, it angered union workers.

Although Cleveland was not always popular, his oldest daughter, Ruth, was so well liked that she had a candy bar named after her. Baby Ruth bars are still sold in stores today.



An illustration of Cleveland's White House wedding to his much younger wife, Frances

1 Cleveland was known as an honest reformer. How did he get that reputation?

2 What was the Pendleton Civil Service Act and why was it important?

3 There were 2 ways Cleveland effected the railroads, what were they?

4 Why did Cleveland lose his 1st bid for re-election?

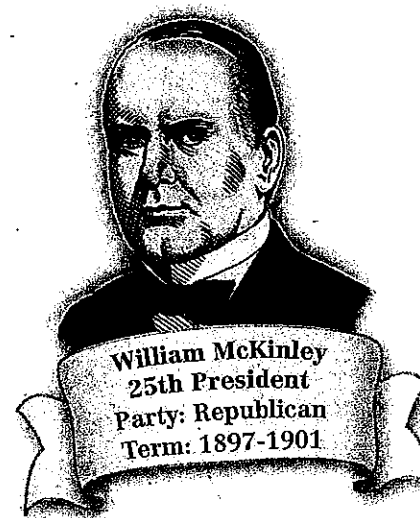
5 When did Cleveland get his 2nd term?

Benjamin Harrison (1833-1901) and William McKinley (1843-1901)

Benjamin Harrison was an Indiana lawyer, an officer in the Civil War, and a senator. When he ran against Grover Cleveland for president, he got votes largely because his name was so well known. His grandfather, William Henry Harrison, had been president many years earlier. Harrison also had the backing of business leaders who wanted a high tariff, or tax, on imported goods. Harrison signed the McKinley Tariff Act, written by House member and future president William McKinley. The new tariff raised prices and increased profits for U.S. manufacturers. People with less money, such as farmers, laborers, and especially America's flood of new immigrants, were unhappy with the high prices. They also wanted better wages and working conditions. At the end of Harrison's term, President Cleveland was voted back in to office.

Although McKinley supported a high tariff, he was voted into office because the economy had worsened during Cleveland's second term. McKinley had been a lawyer, a congressman, and governor of Ohio. As a presidential candidate, McKinley received support from the powerful business and financial leaders in the Republican Party, who feared his opponent, William Jennings Bryan, would upset the economy by changing the basis of U.S. money from gold to silver.

The Spanish-American War marked McKinley's first term. American newspapers published sensational stories about Cuba's fight for independence from Spain, urging the United States to help free Cuba. This "yellow journalism" was only partly true, but it convinced many people that the United States should act. After the United States became involved in the Spanish-American War, Cuba won its independence, and the United States gained control of the Philippines, Puerto Rico, and Guam. McKinley later accepted Hawaii as a U.S. territory and divided the Samoan Islands with Germany. Only seven months into his second term, McKinley was assassinated by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist who was disturbed by social injustice.



1 How did B. Harrison win his election? 3 reasons

1

2

3

2 Who was president when the McKinley Tariff Act was passed? (Trick Question!)

3 What did the McKinley Tariff Act do?

4 Why did the McKinley Tariff Act make many Americans unhappy?

5 Who supported W. McKinley's candidacy?

6 What war occurred during McKinley's presidency?

7 How did America become involved in the war with Spain?

8 What properties did the U.S. obtain as a result of the Spanish-American War?

9 Why did Leon Czolgosz assassinate McKinley?

Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

As a child, Theodore Roosevelt was so sick with asthma and other illnesses that he had to be tutored at home instead of going to school. When he was thirteen, he began an exercise program and eventually became strong and energetic. His enthusiasm for fresh air and exercise lasted the rest of his life.

Born well off, Roosevelt went to Harvard University, then held a number of government positions. He worked as a rancher in the Dakota Territory for two years after his mother and his first wife died. He worked in President McKinley's administration during the Spanish-American War before deciding to join the fight himself. After the war, Roosevelt was elected governor of New York.

Roosevelt became vice president during McKinley's second term. He was made president when McKinley was assassinated in 1901. Roosevelt was just forty-two years old at the time, making him the youngest president in U.S. history.

During his two terms as president, Roosevelt accomplished a lot. He believed people should have a fair, or "square," deal. He tried to break up large business groups that controlled prices, called "trusts." He also managed to raise wages for coal miners. He supported the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act, raising standards for food and medicine. He received the Nobel Peace Prize for his role as mediator in the Russo-Japanese War. He built up the navy and encouraged the building of the Panama Canal on the isthmus of Panama. Roosevelt said it was best to "speak softly and carry a big stick."

Roosevelt also supported the creation of many national parks and forests. Once, while on a hunting trip, Roosevelt refused to shoot a bear cub. A toy maker created the first "Teddy Bear" in honor of Roosevelt.

The White House was a lively place while Roosevelt was in office. He always made time to play with his six adventurous and fun-loving children.

**Read the clues about Theodore Roosevelt and his presidency.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**

Across

3. Roosevelt worked for laws that would preserve the wilderness in national parks and ____.
4. Term for the kind of deal Roosevelt promised voters
7. Healthy activity that Roosevelt favored
9. Roosevelt fought in the ____-American War.



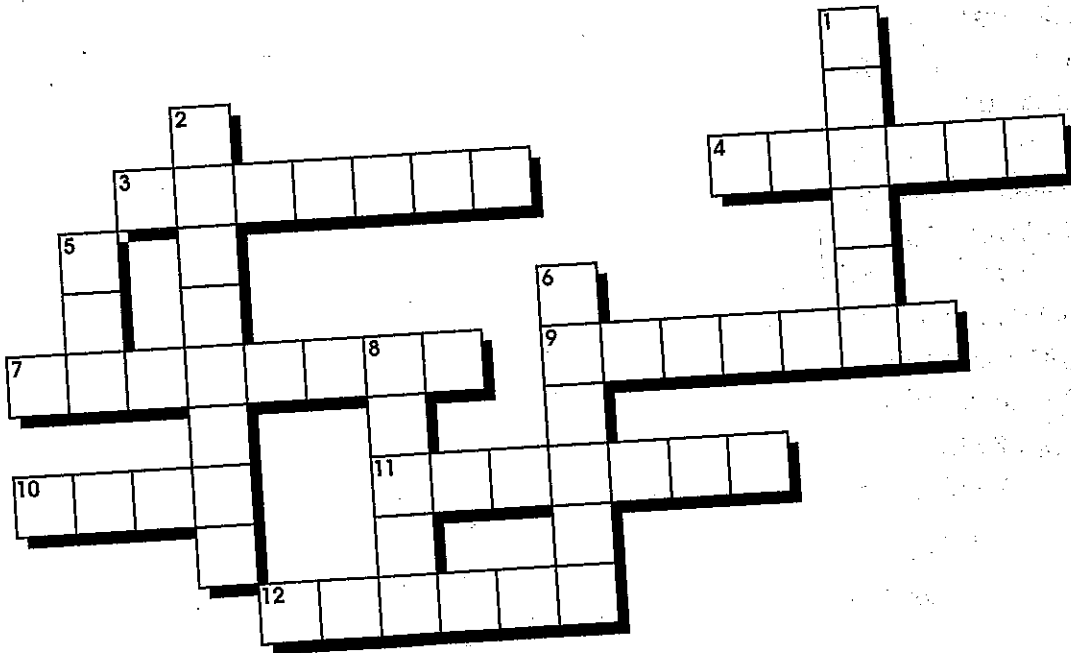
10. Some players of this game were members of the Rough Riders.
11. Narrow land between bodies of water; the Panama Canal was built across one
12. Territory where Roosevelt ranched for two years

Down

1. Large business combinations that Roosevelt tried to break up
2. Roosevelt was elected to this position after the Spanish-American War.
5. Number of children Roosevelt had
6. Health problem Roosevelt experienced as a child
8. Roosevelt said, "Speak softly and carry a big _____."



Roosevelt formed the Rough Riders, a cavalry regiment, with friends including cowboys from the west and polo players from the east.



William H. Taft (1857-1930)

William H. Taft grew up in Cincinnati, Ohio. His family called him "Big Lug" because of his size—he was six feet tall and weighed as much as 330 pounds. However, Taft was athletic. He liked to play tennis and dance, and even learned to surf in Waikiki.

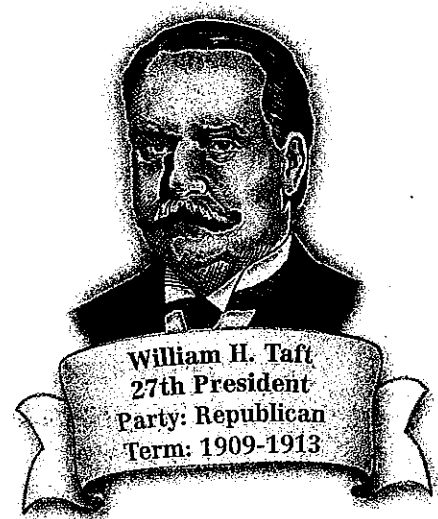
Taft was an Ohio state court judge before he became governor of the Philippines, which were recently gained through the Spanish-American War. Taft improved conditions all around and gave the people of the Philippines limited self-government. In 1904, he returned to the United States to become President Roosevelt's Secretary of War. Roosevelt wanted Taft to succeed him as president when he retired, and Taft easily won the election.

Soon after taking office, Taft found out that being president was difficult and often "lonesome." Many people, including Theodore Roosevelt, thought Taft acted too conservatively, but he did his best to carry out the policies Roosevelt had set in place. Taft's administration attempted to break up ninety trusts, or business combinations, which was even more than Roosevelt had targeted while president. Taft supported the establishment of a federal income tax, which was charged according to the amount a person earned.

Taft favored "dollar diplomacy," which meant using trade and investments to influence other countries. He even sent troops to Central America to protect American property and lives. Some people believed that the U.S. Army was under control of American business.

The Republicans nominated Taft for a second term. Theodore Roosevelt, unhappy with the job Taft was doing, decided to run for president again and formed his own political party to do so. As a result, the Republican vote was split and the election went to the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson.

Taft was glad to leave the White House. He was later appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a job he had wanted all his life.



**Read the clues about William H. Taft and his presidency.
Then complete the puzzle using the word list on the next page.**

Across

2. Taft became Chief _____ of the Supreme Court.
6. Taft acted as governor of these islands.
7. Taft favored this kind of tax.
9. Nickname for Taft's diplomacy based on monetary incentives
10. Taft had to have an extra-large one put in the White House.

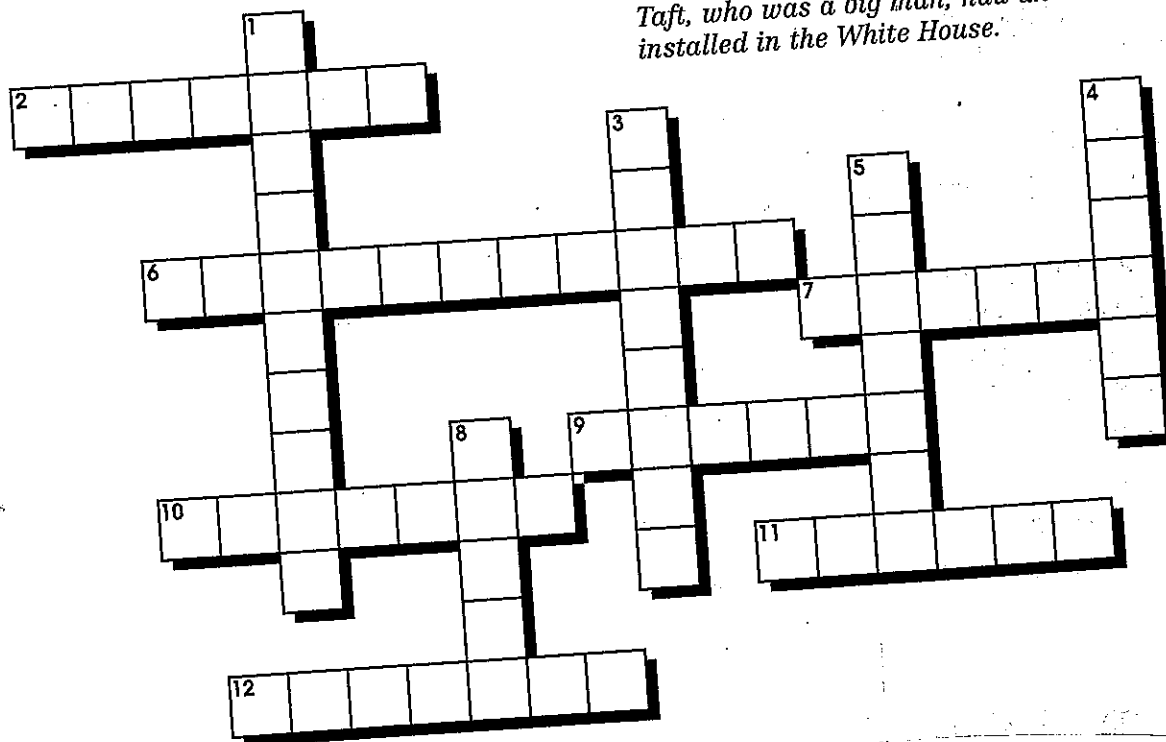
11. Last name of the Democrat who defeated Taft after one term
12. Court Taft last worked in

Down

1. Taft's home city
3. Taft's description of the presidency
4. Number of business trusts Taft's administration tried to break up
5. Taft sent troops to this part of the Americas.
8. Taft's job before he became governor of the Philippines



Taft, who was a big man, had an extra-large tub installed in the White House.



Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924)

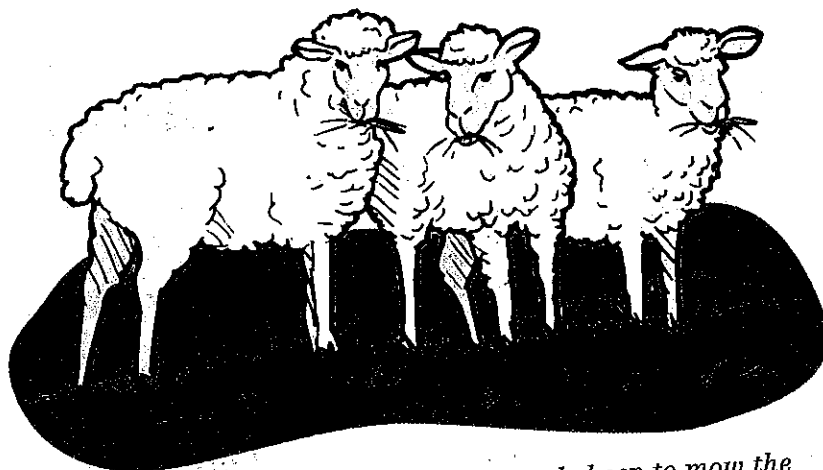
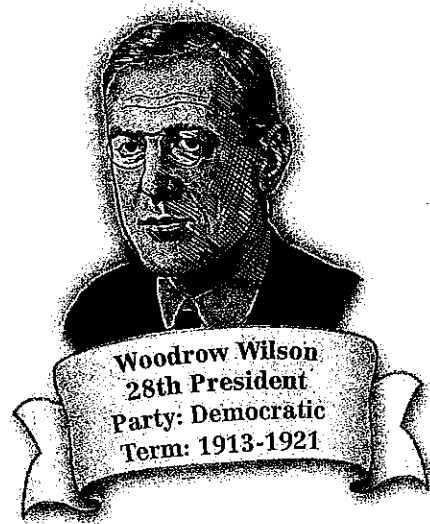
Woodrow Wilson was one of the most learned presidents. He was a professor at and president of Princeton University before he was elected governor of New Jersey. Just two years later, he became president, largely because the opposing vote was split between Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft.

Wilson felt that Congress represented special regions and interests but the president should "look out for the general interests of the whole country." He worked for a lower tariff, or tax on imported goods, which angered some manufacturers but lowered prices for most Americans. He established the Federal Reserve System to regulate the nation's banks and money supply. He supported laws that would improve conditions for workers, including one that restricted railroad workers to eight-hour workdays.

Wilson is most famous for his role as a leader in World War I. He tried hard to keep the nation out of the war, until German submarines began attacking American ships. Once the United States entered the war, the tide turned against Germany. Wilson named "Fourteen Points" he thought were needed to create a lasting peace once the war was over. The most important one was the formation of the League of Nations, where countries could meet to resolve disputes instead of going to war. The Treaty of Versailles contained some of the points Wilson had proposed, but he was forced to compromise on several issues.

At home, though, Wilson could not get the Senate to agree to the treaty. They were afraid the League of Nations would reduce the power of the United States. Wilson

became ill during a trip to rally public support for the treaty. Soon afterward, he suffered a stroke and did not appear publicly for months. His wife, Edith, took messages to him and announced his decisions. Some historians believe that Edith may actually have been making the decisions herself. The treaty was never approved by the Senate.



During World War I, President Wilson used sheep to mow the White House lawn instead of men who could help the war effort.

Woodrow Wilson

Born: December 28, 1856
Birthplace: Staunton, Virginia
Political Party: Democratic
State Represented: New Jersey
Term: March 4, 1913–March 3, 1921
Died: February 3, 1924
Vice President: Thomas Marshall (D)



Woodrow Wilson's childhood was shaped by the Civil War. As a young man, he studied law and practiced in Georgia. As president, Wilson reduced tariffs and created an income tax. Wilson also passed laws to improve the working conditions of sailors and limit the number of hours that children could work. In 1916, the United States was on the verge of war with Mexico. Soon after, the United States was in another foreign war—the Germans had ambushed and sunk the *Lusitania*. The United States entered World War I when Wilson declared war on Germany. Wilson stated that "the world must be made safe for democracy." He presented his famous "14 Points" that explained the United States' war goals. After the war, the League of Nations became Wilson's main interest. Wilson was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1919. He had a stroke while on a speaking tour to promote the League of Nations. He is buried at the Washington National Cathedral.

SHOW WHAT YOU KNOW

Answer the questions. Write your answers on the lines.

Whose work conditions did Wilson improve? _____

Which war was fought when Wilson was a child? _____

Wilson almost declared war on which country in 1916? _____

What was the name of Wilson's war goals? _____

Which war was fought during his presidential term? _____

What organization was Wilson promoting when he had a stroke? _____

Where is he buried? _____

FIND OUT MORE

What was the *Lusitania* and what happened to it? _____